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the post-cardinal veins of the lower vertebrates is sketched, the instructive variations which these veins show is not even alluded to. Thus, in many places the second volume shows deficiencies where, from the completeness of the first, one would expect to find an ample and well-balanced account. As in the first volume, so in the second there is a strong disinclination to accept the results of embryology. Though this is in some respects an advantage, for in the last twenty years embryological evidence has certainly been given much more weight than it should have had, still its almost complete exclusion is by no means a wise course. The account of the origin of the complex teeth of mammals and the question of the number of generations of teeth in this group, lose much by the omission of embryological facts. So, too, the discussion of the relations of the pronephros to the mesonephros is left in a very unsatisfactory form because of the absence of embryological data. While embryology may have been too exclusively followed by many, its results are too important to be lightly cast aside. Notwithstanding the defects that have just been pointed out, the volume before us and its companion certainly represent the high-water mark among modern comparative anatomies of the vertebrates, and the author is to be congratulated on his good fortune in having completed a book that will bear comparison not only with the best of contemporary work but with the best that has gone before.

P.

Animal Life in the Deep-Sea. — Professor Seeliger's¹ pamphlet of fifty pages presents a very readable popular account of the animal life of the deep sea. After a brief historical résumé of the growth of deep-sea investigations, the effect of the environment on the animals is considered. The icy temperature of the deeper waters is contrasted with the variable temperature of the surface. The influence of the enormous water pressure is well illustrated by comparison with that of atmospheric pressure. The presence of free oxygen and of carbon dioxide and the influence of the latter on skeleton building in deep waters are discussed. Finally, the absence of sunlight and its relation to the sense organs, luminous organs and food supply of the deep-sea animals is dealt with at some length. The account, though brief, is carefully compiled, and is followed by an excellent series of note references, in which some of the questions brought forward in the text are more fully considered.

¹ Seeliger, O. *Tierleben der Tiefsee*. Leipzig, W. Engelmann, 1901. 49 pp., 1 Tafel.